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PATENT APPLICATION
IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of

Docket No: Q64324

Masayuki MISHIMA

Appln. No.: 09/845,356

Group Art Unit: 1794

Confirmation No.: 2603

Examiner: Marie Rose Yamnitsky

Filed: May 1, 2001

For: LIGHT-EMITTING DEVICE

DECLARATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.132

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

I, Masayuki Mishima, hereby declare and state:

THAT I am a citizen of Japan;

THAT I graduated from the Graduate School of Engineering, Kyoto University, in March,
1982;

THAT I became employed by Kao Corporation in April, 1982;

THAT I have been employed by Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., now FUJIFILM Corporation,
since July, 1991;

THAT I am the inventor of the invention described and claimed in the above-identified
application, and am familiar with the Office Action of January 28, 2008, and the rejection
contained therein.

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富士フイルム開発(A)

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In order to demonstrate the unexpected superiority of the present invention, the following experimentation was conducted by me or under my direct supervision.

A comparison of the invention of the present application and that of the cited reference Forrest et al. is as follows.

1. The construction of light-emitting part

In the present invention, respective light-emitting layers of blue, green and red are laminated to form a three-layered construction. Alternatively, the present invention has such a construction that light-emitting materials of blue, green and red are mixed together in the same layer. In contrast, Forrest et al. has a two-layered construction comprising a sensitizer layer and a red light-emitting layer.

In Forrest et al., the thickness of the sensitizer layer is 1 nm and that of the red light-emitting layer is 1 nm. These layers form an ultra thin film (it cannot be confirmed that these layers form a film), and these layers are repeated five times to provide the thickness of 10 nm in total.

The reason why Forrest et al. has the foregoing construction is derived from the difference in the light emission mechanism, which will be described below. This is a noticeable characteristic.

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2. Material to be used in light-emitting part

The present invention resides in a case where for a green light-emitting layer (hereinafter referred to as G emission layer), a phosphorescent material is used, and for a red light-emitting layer (hereinafter referred to as R emission layer), a phosphorescent material is also used. This case is most excellent in light emission luminance and light emission efficiency.

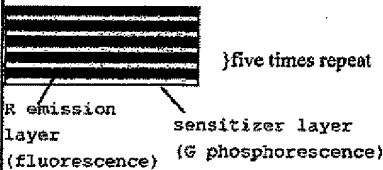
In contrast, in Forrest et al., although a G emission layer comprises a phosphorescent material (sensitizer), a R emission layer comprises a fluorescent material.

The reason why Forrest et al. uses the R fluorescent material is derived from the difference in the light emission mechanism that will be described below. The employment of the R fluorescent material is also a noticeable characteristic.

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Table 1

	Invention of present application	Forrest et al. (US Patent 6,310,360)
Emission layer construction	<div>B emission layer/G emission layer/R emission layer (three-layered construction [refer to the following] or B/G/R in one layer)</div> <div><div>R emission layer (phosphorescence or fluorescence)</div><div>G emission layer (phosphorescence)</div><div>B emission layer (phosphorescence or fluorescence)</div></div>	<div>sensitizer layer/R emission layer (two-layered construction) five times repetition in each layer thickness of 1 nm (10 nm in total)</div> <div></div>
Materials used	<div>B emission layer: host + emission material (phosphorescence or fluorescence)</div> <div>G emission layer : host + emission material (phosphorescence)</div> <div>R emission layer : host + emission material (phosphorescence)</div>	<div>sensitizer layer : host + phosphorescent material</div> <div>R emission layer : host + fluorescent material</div>
R emission mechanism	<div>(1)host in R emission layer→phosphorescent emission by energy transfer to emission material T1</div> <div>(2)T1(G) from G emission layer to R emission layer →phosphorescent emission by energy transfer to T1(R)</div>	<div>(3)T1 (phosphorescent material) in sensitizer layer→fluorescent emission by ISC energy transfer to S1(R)</div> <div>(4)S1 (host or emission material) in sensitizer layer→fluorescent emission by energy transfer to S1(R)</div>

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3. Emission mechanism

In the present application, emission occurs mainly according to the following two mechanisms.

① In the R emission layer, excitons (S1, T1) are generated in the host, and these excitons are energy-transferred to the R emission material so that phosphorescent emission may occur from T1(R).

Host S1 → emission material S1 → emission material T1 → phosphorescent emission

Host T1 → emission material T1 → phosphorescent emission

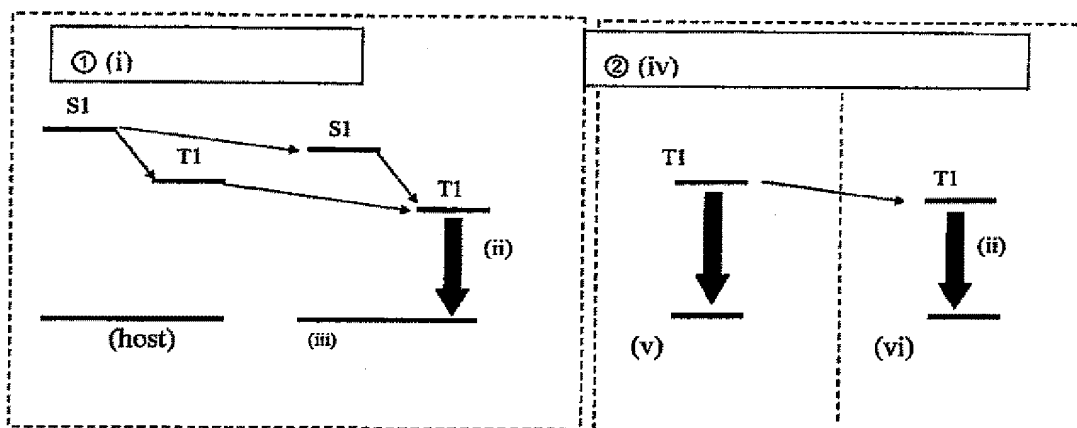
② Exciton T1 in the G emission layer is energy-transferred to the R emission layer T1(R) so that phosphorescent emission may occur.

Because of the functioning of both of the above-described ① and ② as emission mechanisms, in the case of G phosphorescence and R phosphorescence, extremely high emission luminance and emission efficiency can be realized by contacting both in the present invention.

Since the life of the T1 exciton is long (1 to 2 μ seconds), the T1 exciton can migrate through the R emission layer (~ 10 nm). Therefore, when the thickness of the R emission is designed thick, further increased emission efficiency can be obtained.

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(i) emission mechanism in R emission layer

(ii) R emission

(iii) R phosphorescent material

(iv) T1 energy transfer from G emission layer to R emission layer

(v) G phosphorescent material

(vi) R phosphorescent material

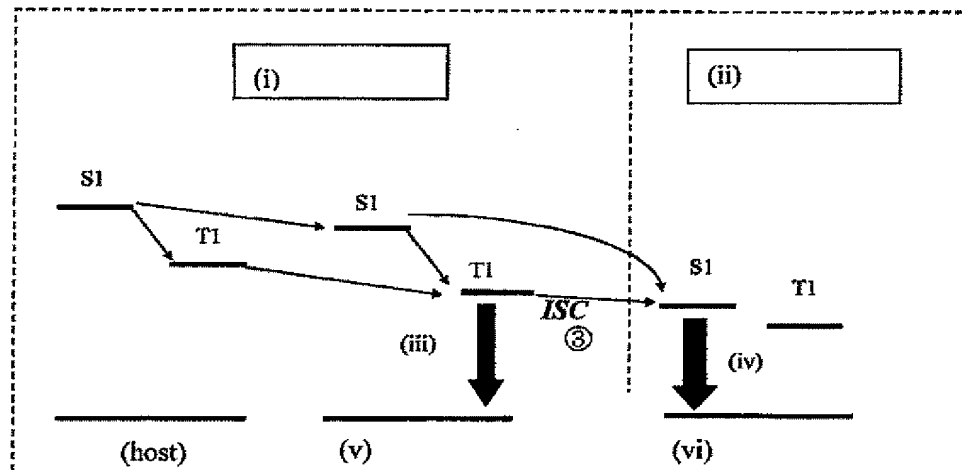
In contrast, in Forrest et al., as described in Fig. 1 of the specification, energy is transferred from T1 in the sensitizer to S1 in the R fluorescent material (ISC: intersystem crossing) to emit fluorescence from S1(R) (mechanism ③ shown in the following figure).

S1 exciton (singlet) generated in the R emission layer is short in its life (1 to 10 n

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seconds). Thus, it hardly migrates through the emission layer and emits around the interface. For this reason, the thinner the thickness of the R emission layer is, the higher is the emission efficiency. Therefore, the thickness of the R emission layer is designed to be thin, i.e., 1 nm. In order to further elevate the ISC efficiency, (sensitizer layer/ R emission layer) is repeated five times. Thus, the construction of Forrest et al. is completely different from that of the present application.



- (i) sensitizer layer
- (ii) R fluorescent layer
- (iii) G emission
- (iv) R emission
- (v) G phosphorescent material
- (vi) R fluorescent material

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Comparative Example

The devices of (3) and (4) described below were produced according to the same manner as in Example 1 of the specification of the present application except for changing the construction of the device as set forth below, and measured according to the same manner as in Example 1 and evaluated.

The results are shown in Table 2 together with Examples 1 to 4 of the present application, Comparative Examples 1 and 2 and additional Comparative Examples 1 and 2 submitted previously.

(3) Additional Comparative Example 3

polyvinyl carbazole/bis(2-phenyl quinoline)acetylacetonato iridium complex (red phosphorescent material)/2-(4-biphenyl)-5-(4-t-butylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole (electron transfer material) = 200/6/50

(4) Additional Comparative Example 4

polyvinyl carbazole /4-(dicyanomethylene)-2-methyl-6-(4-dimethylamino styryl)-4H pyrane (red fluorescent material)/ 2-(4-biphenyl)-5-(4-t-butylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole (electron transfer material) = 200/6/50

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Table 2

	Green Light-emitting Material	Red Light-emitting Material	Lmax (Cd/m ²)	Vmax (V)	P (Cd/A)	Light-emitting Wavelength Peak
Example 1	Phosphorescent	Fluorescent	23000	11	18	450, 515, 604
Example 2	Phosphorescent	Phosphorescent	38000	10	25	450, 515, 599
Example 3	Phosphorescent	Fluorescent	56000	11	38	482, 515, 604
Example 4	Phosphorescent	Phosphorescent	78000	10	45	485, 515, 600
Comparative Example 1	Fluorescent	Fluorescent	2400	14	1.5	450, 520, 603
Comparative Example 2	Fluorescent	Phosphorescent	5200	14	2.5	482, 516, 605
Additional Comparative Example 1	Phosphorescent	<i>None</i>	32000	11	25	515
Additional Comparative Example 2	Fluorescent	<i>None</i>	23000	15	1.8	520
Additional Comparative Example 3	<i>None</i>	Phosphorescent	5800	15	3.3	599
Additional Comparative Example 4	<i>None</i>	Fluorescent	12800	14	4.0	604

In G fluorescence, R fluorescence (Comparative Example 1), a triplet exciton cannot be used for emission, which inevitably results in a low emission efficiency and a small emission luminance.

In contrast, in G fluorescence, R phosphorescence (Comparative Example 2), exciton energy cannot be transferred from G fluorescence to R phosphorescence, which inevitably results in a low emission efficiency and a small emission luminance.

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When Additional Comparative Example 3 is compared with Additional Comparative Example 4, Additional Comparative Example 3 using a phosphorescent red light-emitting material is inferior to Additional Comparative Example 4 using a fluorescent material in Lmax (maximum luminance) and P (emission efficiency). This is because triplet exciton energy cannot be transferred efficiently from polyvinyl carbazole, which is a host material, to a red phosphorescent red material.

In contrast, in Example 2 and Example 4, a phosphorescent green light-emitting material is added and triplet exciton energy transfer having the route of polyvinyl carbazole→ phosphorescent green light-emitting material→ phosphorescent red light-emitting material effectively occurs so that an emission device showing a high emission efficiency and a high emission luminance can be obtained.

This is an excellent effect that cannot be expected from Forrest et al. having a different emission mechanism from that of the present invention.

In view of the above, I conclude that the present invention provides unexpectedly superior results.

I declare further that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States

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Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any
patent issuing thereon.

Date: July 25, 2008

By: Masayuki Mishima
Masayuki Mishima